

## STU

STUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.  
Many *stutters* are very choleric, cholera inducing a dryness in the tongue.

STY. *n. f.* [Frige, Saxon.]  
1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,  
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,  
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*  
When her hogs had mis'd their way,  
Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,  
And whistl'd all the way.

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,  
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*  
Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,  
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*  
With what ease  
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.  
Here you *sty* me  
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me  
The rest of th' island. *Shakefear's Tempest.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*  
STY'GIAN. *adj.* [Stygian, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.  
At that so sudden blaze the Stygian throng  
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. *n. f.* [Stylus, Latin.]  
1. Manner of writing with regard to language.  
Happy  
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune  
Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakefear.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon  
so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Mor.*  
Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of  
a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*  
2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.  
No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,  
That could endure the toothach patiently,  
However they have writ the *style* of gods,  
And make a pilch at chance and sufferance. *Shakefear.*

3. Title; appellation.  
Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt  
know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakefear.*  
The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-  
tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear  
Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!  
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Propitious hear our prayers.

Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,  
Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*  
4. Courte of writing. Unusual.

While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,  
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*  
5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.

6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.  
Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched  
with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a  
span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.  
*Style* is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,  
which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and  
long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and  
seed-vessel. *Roy.*  
8. *STYLE* of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court  
in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

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The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should  
be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that fo shall end  
The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*  
The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Fortune's gifts, my actions

May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Seply.*  
Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought  
to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one  
who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *stil'd*. *Swift.*  
A father, and the nymph his child.  
STYPTICK. *adj.* [from *stypsis*, Fr. *stypsis*, Fr.] This is usually writ-  
ten *stiptick*. See STIPTICK. The same as astringent; but  
generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or  
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Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an  
essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *stypick*.  
STYPTICITY. *n. f.* [Properly *stipticity*.] The power of stanch-  
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Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their  
*stypicity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Flyer.*

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By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,  
I'll kill thee every where, yea, 'er and o'er. *Shakefear.*

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command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had  
the force of coercion, and despotical. *South's Sermon.*

SUA'SORY. *adj.* [from *suasus*, Latin.] Having tendency to per-  
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SUA'VITY. *n. f.* [from *suavis*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]  
1. Sweetness to the senses.  
She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*  
2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB. in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.  
SUBACID. *adj.* [from *sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small  
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The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,  
not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-*  
*acid* in all plants. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

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The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacrid*, or  
a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Roy.*

To SUBACT. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *actus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.  
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but  
endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *actio*, Latin.] The act of reducing to  
any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any  
thing to a very small powder.  
There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,  
or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;  
whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in  
which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the  
nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBALTERN. *adj.* [from *sub* and *alternus*, French.] Inferior; subordi-  
nate; that which in different respects is both superior and in-  
ferior. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.  
There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,  
upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *idd.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,  
Like watchmen round their chief appear;  
Each had his lantern in his hand,  
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining  
against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after  
he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the  
spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily  
increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered  
as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watt.*

SUBALTERNATE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *alternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by  
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SUBBEADLE. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *beadle*, Latin.] An under beadle.  
They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messen-  
gers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

SUBCELESTIAL. *adj.* [from *sub* and *celestialis*, Latin.] Placed beneath the  
heavens.  
The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but  
more faint resemblances of these. *Glanville's Seply.*

SUBCHANTER. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *chanter*; *sucentor*, Lat.] The  
deputy of the precentor in a cathedral. *Watt.*

SUBCLAVIAN. *adj.* [from *sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]  
*Subclavian* is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-  
der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-*  
*clavian* division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity  
unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*  
vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-  
perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation  
to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *constellation*, Latin.] A subordi-  
nate or secondary constellation.  
As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant  
the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with  
what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary  
eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. *adj.* [from *sub* and *contrary*, Latin.] Contrary in an in-  
ferior degree.  
If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-*  
*contraries*; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a  
tree. Those may be both true together, but they can never  
be both false. *Watt.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *part. adj.* [from *sub* and *contracted*, Latin.] Contracted  
after a former contract.  
Your claim,  
I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,  
And I her husband contradict your banns. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *cutaneous*, Latin.] Lying under the  
skin.  
SUBDEACON. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *deacon*, Latin.] who is the  
deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDEAN. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *dean*, Latin.] The viceregent of a dean.  
Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such  
confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and  
not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECEPTIVE. *adj.* [from *sub* and *deceptus*, Latin.] Containing one  
part of ten.  
SUBDERISORIOUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *derisorius*, Latin.] Scoffing or ridi-  
culing with tenderness and delicacy.  
This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:  
it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mor.*

SUBDITI'OUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *ditius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the  
place of something else.  
To SUBDIVERSIFY. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *diversify*, Latin.] To diversify  
again what is already diversified.  
The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it  
into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiver-*  
*sify* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *dividere*, French; *sub* and *divide*, Latin.]  
To divide a part into yet more parts.  
In the life of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half  
notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but  
seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into  
half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number  
thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-  
tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,  
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *R. common.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into  
colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,  
in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine  
worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *divisio*, French; from *subdivide*, Latin.]  
1. The act of subdividing.  
When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in  
order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*  
*division*; as when a year is divided into months, each month  
into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther *sub-*  
*divided* into minutes and seconds. *Watt's Logic.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.  
How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so  
many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurd-  
ity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many  
reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,  
palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDOLOUS. *adj.* [from *sub* and *dolus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.  
To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *ducere*, Latin.]  
To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *ducere*, Latin.]  
1. To withdraw; to take away.  
Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part  
Not proof enough such object to sustain;  
Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps  
More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.  
Take the other operation of arithmetick, subtraction: if out  
of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations  
we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it  
was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *sub* and *ducere*, Latin.]  
1. The act of taking away.  
Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,  
which it communicated from the time of their first creation,  
they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of  
the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.  
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tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten  
than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be  
infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. *v. a.* [from *sub* and *ducere*, Latin.]  
1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.  
Nothing could have *subdu'd* nature  
To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakefear.*  
Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subdu'd* under me.  
2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.  
Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subdue* it. Gen. i. 28.

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tion; a stammerer.  
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May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,  
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Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,  
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With what ease  
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

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Here you *sty* me  
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me  
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